

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

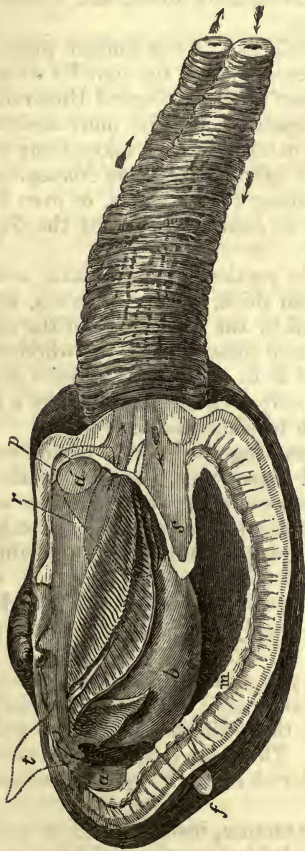
ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

November 27, 1855.—Dr. Gray, F.R.S., in the Chair.

ON *PANOPÆA ALDROVANDI*, LAM.

BY S. P. WOODWARD, F.G.S.

The specimen of *Panopæa Aldrovandi*, preserved in spirits, and now exhibited to the Zoological Society, was presented by Capt. Guise to the Gloucester Museum, and was lent me for examination through the kindness of J. W. Wilton, Esq., of Gloucester.



*PANOPÆA ALDROVANDI*, Lam.  
(*Chama glycimeris*, Aldr.)  
One-fourth natural size.

*a, a'*, Adductor muscles.

*p, p'*, Pedal muscles.

*r*, Position of renal organ.

*t*, Labial tentacles, or palpi.

*b*, Body.

*f*, Muscular foot.

*m*, Pallial muscle, or retractor of the mantle.

*s*, Siphonal muscle.

The arrows indicate the inhalant, or branchial siphon, and the exhalant or anal siphon, communicating with the channels above the gills.

This species is found at Sicily, and on the south coasts of Spain and Portugal; but not, so far as we are aware, at Mogador or the Canaries.

On the coast of Sicily, according to M. Philippi, it is rare, and only found between La Trezza and Aci Castello. M. H. Crosse, who purposely visited this locality, found a rocky beach in which it could not possibly live, and the only spot where the fishermen were acquainted with it was the village of Giardini, near the sandy bay of Taormina; even there only odd valves were procured, and he says it would be exceedingly difficult to obtain the animal on account of the absence of tides\*.

Capt. Guise has favoured me with the following note:—

“The *Panopæa* was collected, together with many of the rarest forms of Mediterranean Mollusca, by the Rev. L. Larking, on the coast of Sicily; the animal, when alive in a vessel of sea-water, was a most lively mollusk—slashing its siphons about, and discharging the water with the force of a piston.”

There appears to be no description of the animal published. Philippi had not seen it, nor Valenciennes, at the time he wrote the monograph of the genus for Chenu's ‘Conchological Illustrations.’ Being the type of the genus *Panopæa*, I was the more desirous of examining it, especially as British naturalists have taken their notion of *Panopæa* from the British shell called “*Panopæa Norvegica*”—which it now appears does not belong to the genus, or even to the same family, but must be referred to *Saxicava* amongst the *Gastrochænidæ*.

In *P. Aldrovandi* all the visible portion of the mantle and the long united siphons are clothed with thick, brown *epidermis*, striped with black, and very much wrinkled by the contraction of the animal in alcohol: it was impossible, without dissection, to see whether the orifices of the siphons were fringed as in *Mya*. The anterior gape of the shell exhibits an oval space, perforated in the centre by a small pedal orifice, scarcely large enough to admit the little finger.

By lifting up one valve and removing the portion of the mantle within the pallial line, the internal organs were seen and sketched.

The body is large and oval, suspended by four muscles whose attachments are close to those of the adductors; it is truncated in front, where it supports a small finger-like muscular foot; behind it is produced into a blunt point.

The *oral palpi* are triangular and pointed, but were probably larger and broader during life; they are deeply plaited inside, with a plain posterior border.

The gills are two on each side; the *inner* gills extend from the base of the respiratory siphon to the palpi, between which they are received; they are deeply plaited, the plaits being in pairs, and the lower edge of the gill is grooved. The inner dorsal margins are not united to the body, so that the dorsal channels are only closed by the apposition of the parts.

The *outer gills* are simpler in structure, being formed of a single series of vascular loops placed one behind another; the free edge is not grooved, and the gill terminates in front some way behind the

\* Journ. Conch. vol. ii. 1851.

inner gill. The dorsal margin of the outer lamina is expanded beyond the line of suspension, and is fixed.

The gills of the opposite sides are united to each other behind the body and to the branchial septum.

The whole structure is closely like that of *Mya arenaria*, the chief differences being the shortness of the palpi, and the inequality of the gills.

There are nine other reputed recent species of *Panopæa*.

1. *P. ABBREVIATA*, Val. ; discovered by M. d'Orbigny on the coast of Patagonia between the R. Negro and S. Blas. This shell appears to have been again met with by the U. S. Exploring Expedition, under Commander Wilkes, and is described by Dr. Gould as *P. antarctica*.

2. *P. ZELANDICA*, Quoy ; of which an odd valve only was picked up on the beach.

3. *P. SOLANDRI*, Gray ; probably the same as the last.

4. *P. AUSTRALIS*, G. Sby. (Genera of Shells, pl. 40. f. 2), one of G. Humphrey's shells from New South Wales ; of which there is a series in the British Museum, from Tasmania.

5. *P. AUSTRALIS*, Val. (not Sowerby's).

This species is as large as *P. Aldrovandi*, and very like it. Being quite distinct from the *P. australis* of Sowerby, it is proposed to call it *P. natalensis*.

It was discovered in the sandy bays of Port Natal, by Capt. Cecile and the officers of the French frigate 'Heroine,' who observed the tubes of the shell-fish projecting through the sand at low water.

"The sailors endeavoured to draw the creature out of its habitation by the tube, but in vain ; for the siphons, after offering considerable resistance, in every instance gave way, and often were withdrawn entire, in spite of the grasp of its persecutor. Curious to know the nature of the being which thus escaped them, they dug for it with spades, and at length uncovered the *Panopæa* buried several feet below the surface of the sand, and gregarious\*."

6. *PANOPEA JAPONICA*, A. Adams, Zool. Proc. for 1849, p. 170. pl. 6. f. 5. This species, of which the original and unique example is in the Leyden Museum, is much like the fossil *P. intermedia* of the London clay.

7. *PANOPEA GENEROSA*, Gould ; Puget Sound, Oregon. (U. S. Expl. Exped.)

8. *PANOPEA NORVEGICA*, Spengler, is found throughout the Arctic seas, from Behring's Straits to Newfoundland, the North Sea and Russian Lapland.

I was so convinced of the affinity of this shell to the *Saxicava*, that (in my Manual) I placed the latter genus next to *Panopæa* ; it now appears that I should have left it in its former place with *Gastrochæna* and have removed the *Panopæa norvegica* to it. The shell differs from *Panopæa* in having the pallial line broken up or divided

\* Forbes, i. p. 174, from Valenciennes' Archives du Muséum, t. i. 1839.  
Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 2. Vol. xviii. 27

into a number of separate spots, and the animal has very long tapering gills, prolonged far into the branchial siphon.

9. *PANOPÆA MIDDENDORFFII*, A. Adams, Zool. Proc. for 1854, p. 137. Arctic Seas. (Haslar Museum.) Appears to be a variety of *P. norvegica*.

The Geographical Distribution of the genus *Panopæa* affords an illustration of the rule, or "law," so earnestly investigated by the late Prof. E. Forbes,—that the range of *genera*, as well as of *species*, depends in great measure on their geological antiquity; and that when the members of a group are scattered over the greater part of the world, we may expect to find evidence of their existence in the intervening spaces during a former age. M. d'Orbigny describes 139 extinct species of *Panopæa*, commencing in the *Permian* age, and occurring in every part of the world where secondary or tertiary strata have been found.

December 11, 1855.—Dr. Gray, F.R.S., in the Chair.

CHARACTERS OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF TANAGERS.  
BY PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER, M.A.

1. *DUBUSIA AURICRISSA*.

*Dubusia cyanocephala*? Sclater, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 157.

*D. supra flavescenti-olivaceo-viridis*: capite nuchaque cæruleis: loris nigris: subtus cærulescenti-cinerea: tectricibus subalaribus et ventre imo crissaque cum tibiis vivide aureo-flavis.

Long. tota 6·5, alæ 3·6, caudæ 5·0.

*Hab.* in Nova Grenada, Bogota.

*Obs.* Species *D. cyanocephalæ* simillima, sed rostro minore, colore dorsi flavescentiore olivaceo, capitis cæruleo magis extenso, ventre cærulescenti- neque albescenti-cinereo, et tectricibus subalaribus necnon ventre imo crissoque cum tibiis vivide aureo-flavis.

Since compiling the list of Bogota birds, in which I have included this species under the name *Dubusia cyanocephala*?, I have examined D'Orbigny's types of that bird in the Paris Museum, and find them so different from the present as to lead me to conclude that they are specifically distinct.

The present bird—which must be considered as the representative of *D. cyanocephala* in the mountain ranges of New Grenada—is common in collections from Bogota. The British Museum contains examples of both the species. Those of *D. cyanocephala* were procured by Mr. Bridges in Bolivia.

2. *IRIDORNIS PORPHYROCEPHALA*.

*Tanagra analis*, Tschudi in Mus. Berolinensi.

*I. supra purpurea*, dorso imo et marginibus alarum et caudæ viridescentibus: fronte, loris, mento summo et regione auriculari nigris: gutture late et late aureo-flavo: pectore summo purpurascente: ventre viridescente, medialiter rufescenti-ochraceo: ano intense

*ferruginescenti-castaneo: tectricibus alarum inferioribus viridescentibus: rostro superiore nigro, inferiore albo.*

Long. tota 5·6, alæ 3·0, caudæ 2·2.

*Hab.* in Nova Grenada et rep. Equatoriana.

*Obs.* Affinis *Iridornithi anali*, sed capite dorsoque summo purpureis, pectore purpurascente et ventre viridescente facile distinguenda.

When at Berlin in 1854 I first noticed a specimen of this Tanager, which is in the Museum there under the name "*Tanagra analis*, Tschudi." But having just before that had the opportunity of examining type specimens of the latter bird in the collections of Brussels and Bremen, I saw at once that the present was to all appearance a distinct although closely allied species, and accordingly assigned to it a new name in my MS. At Neufchatel I again saw Tschudi's *analis* (the types described in the *Fauna Peruana* being contained in the Museum at that place), and I was also so fortunate as to obtain by exchange, through the courtesy of M. Coulon, the Directeur of the Museum there, a duplicate example of that species. Upon comparing this with a skin lately received by Mr. Gould along with other birds from the neighbourhood of Quito, I find the same differences as I had previously noted in the Berlin Museum specimen; and, fortified by a second example, no longer hesitate to introduce the bird as new to science under the title of *Iridornis porphyrocephala*.

February 12, 1856.—Dr. Gray, F.R.S., in the Chair.

ON THE GENUS *ASSIMINIA* (LEACH).

BY DR. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., P.B.S. ETC.

In a list of some species of British shells at the end of an arrangement of Mollusca in the 'London Medical Repository' for 1821 (vol. xv. p. 239), I noticed a new mollusk under the name of "*Nerita (Syncera) hepatica*, n. s. The animal of this shell differs from all others of this order by the eyes appearing to be at the end of the tentacula, but I believe that they are placed on a peduncle as long as the tentacula, and the peduncle and tentacula are soldered together."

Dr. Leach, when he examined the animal of this shell, formed it into a genus under the name of *Assiminia*, and named the species after myself as *A. Grayana*, described under this name at the end of the genus *Limnea*, in Fleming's 'British Animals,' p. 275 (1828), who observes, "Dr. Leach sent me several years ago a shell from Greenwich marshes, constituting a new freshwater genus, under the title *Assiminia Grayana*. The lip is thickened on the pillar and reflected over the cavity, but is destitute of the oblique fold, and the lip does not extend over the body whorl. The colour is brown; whorls six in number, conical, regularly increasing in size, glossy, with minute lines of growth. Length about  $\frac{2}{10}$ ths of an inch."

In my paper "On the Difficulty of distinguishing certain genera of Testaceous Mollusca by their Shells alone, and on the Anomalies in regard to Habitation observed in certain species," published in the 'Philosophical Transactions' for 1835, p. 301, I observe: "About

fifteen years since I first observed in the marshes near the bank of the Thames, between Greenwich and Woolwich, in company with species of *Valvata*, *Bithynia* and *Pisidium*, a small univalve shell, agreeing with the smaller species of the littoral genus *Littorina* in every character both of shell and operculum. Yet this very peculiar and, apparently, local species has an animal which at once distinguishes it from the animal of that genus and from all Ctenobranchous Mollusca. Its tentacula are very short and thick, and have the eyes placed at their tips, while the *Littorinæ*, and all the other animals of the order to which they belong, have their eyes placed on small tubercles on the outer side of the base of the tentacles, which are generally more or less elongated. The shell in question and its animal were described and figured by Dr. Leach in his hitherto unpublished work on British Mollusca, under the name of *Assiminia Grayana*, and as this name has been referred to by Mr. Jeffreys and other conchologists, it may be regarded as established, and that of *Syncera hepatica*, proposed by myself in the 'Medical Repository,' vol. x. p. 239, will take rank as a synonym. A second species of this genus has lately been made known by Mr. Benson, by whom it was found on the ponds in India. Its shell is banded like that of *Littorina 4-fasciata* and several other smaller *Littorinæ*, and has been figured in the Supplement to 'Wood's Conchology,' t. 6. f. 28, under the name of *Turbo Francesia*."

In my edition of 'Turton's Manual,' 1840, p. 88, I characterize the genus thus:—*Assiminia*: Shell ovate, conical, solid; mouth ovate; tentacles very short, scarcely longer than the tubercles on which the eyes are placed, and united to their side, p. 78, f. 4, 5, 6, observing, "the animal differs from *Littorina* in the apparent position of the eyes, which is an anomaly among the water and Ctenobranchous Mollusca;" and after quoting Mr. Berkeley's description of the tentacula I observe,—"I am inclined to retain my former theory, for if the pedicel of the eye of this genus is minutely examined, it will appear to be formed of two parts united by a suture."

In 1852, having obtained permission of the family, I printed Dr. Leach's 'Molluscorum Britanniae Synopsis' above referred to, and he there described the genus—"ASSIMINIA. Testa conica, spira mediocris. Animal tentaculis duobus brevibus, apice paulo angustioribus obtusis, ad apicem oculigeris, instructum; oculi parvi, rotundi; operculum tenue."

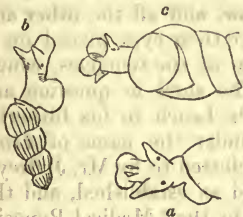
"From the form of the shell this genus might be considered as belonging to the second stirps (*testa conica, spira brevis*), but the animal proves that it is more nearly allied to *Sabanæa* than to any other of the British genera." (p. 155. t. 9. f. 4, 5.)

Lately some doubt has been attempted to be thrown on the distinctness of the genus, which it has been proposed should be united to the genus *Truncatella* of Risso.

Considering the very great similarity which often exists in the general appearance of the animals of very distinct genera of Mollusca, —a similarity so great, that if a person was to place before me, without the shell or operculum, the animal of the genera *Murex*, *Triton*, *Pur-*

*pura*, *Fasciolaria*, *Columbella*, &c., I should not be able to distinguish one from the other without the examination of the teeth or the lingual membrane, and that would only enable me to separate *Triton*, *Cassis* and *Fasciolaria* from each other and from *Murex*, *Purpura* and *Columbella*, and not the three latter genera from each other; and it is the same with the animals of several other orders and families;—

Fig. 1.

1. *Truncatella truncatula* β.

a. With foot extended, in the act of drawing up the shell.

b. Side view.

c. Seen beneath as crawling up a glass, when the muzzles is exerted.

Fig. 2.

2. *Assiminia Grayana*.

a. Under side of animal and shell.

b. Side view.

c. Front of foot, showing how the lower lamina of the foot projects beyond the upper.

yet the animals of the two genera *Assiminia* and *Truncatella* (see figs. 1 and 2) proposed to be united, are so unlike in general appearance, minute structure and habit, that it is extraordinary that any person should have made the proposal.

I think the best way to show the distinction of these two genera will be to copy, in addition to the extract already given, the figures (see figs. 1 and 2) and descriptions of the animals given in different authors, commencing with Mr. Lowe, who has figured and described the animal of *Truncatella* in the fifth volume of the 'Zoological Journal,' and Mr. Berkeley's description and figure of the animal of *Assiminia*; then the description of the animal of the Indian species of the latter genus, both printed in the volume above referred to; and, lastly, some extracts of additional peculiarity of the genus *Truncatella*, observed by Mr. Clark, and published in his work on British Mollusca.

“1. TRUNCATELLA. R. T. Lowe, Zool. Journ. v. 299. t. 19. f. 4.

“*Tentacula* (2 *contractilia*) *cylindrico-conica, brevia, obtusa, basi distincta, proboscide separata; oculis sessilibus paullo supra basis angulum externum positus. Caput proboscidiforme exsertum. Os ad extremitatem proboscidis cylindricæ, inter tentacula exsertæ, disciformem, supra emarginatam (sc. bilobam, ob buccas labiales in proboscidem ipsam coadunatas vel commutatas). Pallium collare siphone nullo; orificio ad dextrum corporis ut in Helice, Melampode, Pedipede, &c. Pes rotundatus vel ovalis, brevis, minimus, posticus. Operculum corneum simplex, i. e. non spirale, ovale, aperturam testæ omnino claudens. Testa turrata; adulta cylin-*

*drica, decollata vel truncato-obtusa; anfractibus distinctis, vel lævibus vel transverse costatis. Apertura ovalis, brevis; peritremate continuo. Labrum simplex. Epidermis nulla.*

*Animal littorale, amphibium, sed revera marinum et branchiis spirans. Ingredienti, discus terminalis proboscidis pro pedis parte antica servit; itaque modo fere larvarum Phalænidarum Geometrarum gradibus alternis incedit. Testa junior, tereti-acuminata, e pluribus anfractibus quam adulta constat; prioribus in plerisque demum (ut in Hel. Bulimo decollato) defractis, truncata evadit.*

“It is now nearly three years (1829) since the acquisition of a single live specimen of *Cyclostoma truncatulum*, Drap., and a long and continued observation of its animal, convinced me that it was entitled to rank as a distinct genus from any which were then constituted. I had accordingly designated it in my MSS. by the generic name of *Herpetometra*; derived from its peculiar manner of crawling. This appellation I had since purposed changing into *Truncatella*, the very name by which I find the self-same species designated by Risso in his ‘Histoire Nat. &c. de l’Europe Méridionale.’ In this work, however, the genus rests, like very many others of the same writer, on most unsubstantial ground, the animal being entirely neglected.”

“ASSIMINIA. Berkeley, Zool. Journ. v. 429. t. 19. f. 4.

“*Voluta denticulata*, Mont. (*Carychium Myosotis*, Michaud, Compl. de l’histoire de Drapard.), and *Assiminia Grayana*, Leach, abound under stones in the salt marshes by the Thames at Gravesend. Having an opportunity of examining both in a living state in the summer of 1832, I was surprised to find manifest indications that both were pulmoniferous, which were confirmed on a minute inspection of the internal structure, as far as perhaps could be expected in such small animals. I was enabled in the former to trace distinctly the course of the vessels, and was decidedly of opinion that the lungs were constructed for the breathing of air unmixed with water. In the other case I was not so successful, though the utmost pains were taken; but as the animal is only half the size, the difficulty was much increased. I am enabled, however, to assert, that I could detect nothing like branchiæ; and what is more to the point, that the vault of the cavity of respiration was traversed by a multitude of minute vessels all tending one way towards a large vessel running down in the direction of the heart, which is exactly the structure in *pulmoniferous Mollusca*. This, perhaps, will be esteemed as decisive when the external characters of the animal are taken into consideration.”

“ASSIMINIA GRAYANA.

“Foot broadly obovate, obtuse, composed evidently of two distinct laminae, the lower projecting beyond the upper, and separated from it by an accurately defined line; above fuscous, beneath olivaceous, shaded with cinereous. Tentacula very short and obtuse, fuscous; eyes at the tips. Muzzle porrected, not truly probosciform, deeply notched in front, fuscous, strongly annulated; the edge of the lip paler; on each side is a groove running backwards from the base of



the tentacula. Mantle open behind. Fæces elliptical (as in *Cyclostoma*). Operculum corneous, ovate, spirally striated. The most remarkable circumstance in this animal is the position of the eyes, at the tips of the tentacula, as in *Helix* and its allies, and not at the base. It would appear as if there were in reality no tentacula, and only the tubercle common to many Mollusca at the base of the tentacula a little more developed than usual. The shell is so like that of some species of *Rissoa*, that it is quite surprising that in Dr. Fleming's 'British Animals,' and in Mr. Jeffreys' paper in the 'Linnæan Transactions,' it should be placed in, or close to, the genus *Limnæa*. Dr. Leach seems to have formed his conclusions from an actual inspection of the animal, and consequently made a distinct genus for its reception. In many points the animal resembles very much that of *Cyclostoma*, and is perhaps a step nearer than that and *Helicina*, which have the mantle open behind, to the *Pectinifera*. Its nearest ally, however, amongst the *pectiniferous Mollusca* I should conceive not to be *Rissoa*.

The animal and shell are figured in Forbes and Hanley's 'British Mollusca,' iii. 70, t. 71. f. 3, 4, and t. H.H. f. 6.

"Mr. Benson, at page 463 of the same volume of the Zool. Journ., has given the following description of the animal of *Assiminia fasciata* (*Turbo Francesii*, Gray, in Wood's Supplement, t. 6. f. 28):—"Animal: Head with only two short, thick, subcylindrical tentacula, with the percipient points placed at their summits. Snout, like that of *Paludina*, transversely corrugated and bilobed, or rather emarginate at the centre of the extremity, the lobes rounded. Mantle free, and branchial cavity open. Foot with a spiral horny operculum, angular at the upper part."

I may add to these descriptions that Mr. Clark has lately stated that the tentacula of *Truncatella Montagui* are "short, flat, broad, triangular, and diverge greatly, scarcely forming an angle of 25°. The eyes are large and black, and have white prominent pupils, which visibly dilate and contract. I have never observed such in any mollusk, though similar ones may have escaped notice; they are placed a little nearer to the base than the middle of their lower half, not on pedicles, but quite flat on the centre of semicircular expansions of the outer side of the tentacles, with an external tendency. The branchial plume is single, of an elongated, kidney-shaped figure, and has the usual constriction or sinus at the end nearest to the heart; it can be detected with high powers in sunlight, through the body volution of pale, clear, thin shells."

The eyes of *Truncatella littorea* "are precisely those of *T. Montagui*, and a similar white pupil is a singular coincidence."

In conclusion, I may observe, that I regard the general form and organization of the animal and shell of *Truncatella* as so peculiar, that I have long considered it the type of a peculiar family, characterized by the form of the lips and feet, the mode of walking, the short, broad, diverging tentacles, the position of the eye and its peculiar form, and the truncation of the shell.

On the other hand, the general form of the animal, the manner of walking, and habitation of the genus *Assiminia* are so like those of some of the smaller species of *Littorina* (which Dr. Leach named *Sabanæa*), that if it was not for the peculiar position of the eye on its long pedicel I should have been inclined to have considered it as a subdivision of that genus, with very short tentacles and elongated eye-peduncles. But Mr. Berkeley's observations have set that at rest, as well as the distinction between it and *Truncatella*; for he shows that *Assiminia* has lungs like *Cyclostoma*, or rather *Helicina*, while the *Littorina* and *Truncatellæ* have well-developed gills for respiration, like the greater part of the marine genera; but the gills of *Littorina* and *Truncatella* are very unlike one another, the gills of the former being broad, short, laminar, and of the latter, single, ovate, and pectinate.

P.S.—Messrs. H. and A. Adams, in the number of their work issued since this paper was read, are so impressed with the peculiarity of the combination of characters that the animal presents, viz. a pulmonary respiration, spiral operculum, and terminal eyes, that they have formed for the genus a suborder named *Prosopthalma*, and a particular family, *Assiminiadæ*: see Genera of Mollusca, 313.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### ON CLAUSILIA ROLPHII AND MORTILLETI.

I HAVE lately received the first part of Adolf Schmidt's 'Kritischen Gruppen der Europäischen Clausilien,' containing the groups allied, severally, to *Cl. ventricosa*, Dr., *plicatula*, Dr., *rugosa*, Dr., and to the true *gracilis*, Rossm., and placing *Cl. ventricosa*, *Rolphii*, Leach, and *tumida*, Ziegl., in the first group, while *lineolata*, Held, *plicatula*, &c. are assigned to the second.

I am also indebted to Mr. Woodward for a further supply of *Clausilia* found by Mr. Sharman at Charlton in Kent. These all prove to be of the form found by Mr. Prentice at Charlton Kings near Cheltenham, and assigned by A. Schmidt to *Cl. Mortilleti*, Dumont. Early in June I called M. Schmidt's attention to the fact of his having altogether ignored *Cl. Rolphii*, as a substantive species, in the Prodomus published in the 'Malak. Blätter' of the present year. It now appears that, after some doubt whether Gray's description did not apply to *Cl. lineolata*, he had finally arrived at the conclusion that the plate presented a better outline of the form of the shell to which he had referred under the name of *Mortilleti*, and which he had received from Mr. Prentice, through his brother, from England, where *Cl. lineolata* had not been detected. *Clausilia Rolphii* therefore appears as a substantive species, with *Cl. Mortilleti* as a synonym.

On a review of the single large specimen first received from Mr. Woodward, and which I regarded as the type of *Cl. Rolphii* (Annals for July 1856, page 75), and on further examination of A. Schmidt's amended characters, remarks and figure, I am disposed